FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AWP ORGAN: STOCKHOLM USED BY SUPERPOWERS

AU240910 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 24 Jan 84

["The Conference of Stockholm -- a New Illusion on Peace -- Article of ZERI I POPULLIT -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 24 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article today, which says:

Much is spoken today and especially now when the conference of Stockholm on disarmament, European security and the international one opened. Those who really love peace speak and those who prepare and instigate the war are speaking too. The confusion and disorientation is great. The great and small arms dealers, whose affairs are getting on well, profit from this, but the military and political staffs of imperialism which (?attempt) to create a general atmosphere of fatalism and subjugation among all the rank and file people of the world profit more from this.

Grand and small, international and regional, bilateral and multilateral, scientific and pedagogical meetings are held on peace and disarmament. In order not to delve deeply in the history of such postwar meetings, we are starting from Helsinki. At that time it was said that this meeting, to which a pompous name was applied, for the security of peace in Europe, would turn our continent to the "golden time", would liquidate the tensions and threats, would bring closer states and would fraternize the peoples. But precisely following Helsinki, Europe was filled with nuclear weapons, the rivalries between blocs were intensified, the Soviets attacked Afghanistan and the Americans set foot on the Middle East.

Socialist Albania did not cherish illusions and did not go to Helsinki. It could not attend a conference which could not bring, just as it brought no good to peace.

Later on, the conference of Madrid summoned. It was charged to draw the balance sheet of the decisions of Helsinki. And as the balance was negative, it was turned into a clamorous propaganda debate between the blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, which accused each other of the aggravating the situation in Europe and the world. No one accepted the fault and the situation did not improve. The blackmail of one side and the other as well on Europe intensified. The military and political shackles of the superpowers with which they have bound most of the European states, doubled, the sovereignty was mangled and the freedom and actions [as received] these states were restricted still more. Practically the U.S. and Soviet missiles made Europe fully insecured. As it was natural under these conditions, the concern of the European masses of the peoples was very great. They are seeing that their countries have been turned into pawns of the superpowers, that the U.S. and Soviet missiles which have filled the territories of Western and Eastern Europe are destined to annihilate the Europeans. This has aroused the indignation and the revolts and protests against the policy and strategy of the superpowers have swept over scores of millions of peoples in all the countries.

The conference of Stockholm summoned precisely in such a situation. It was summoned at the moment when the United States of America and the Soviet Union need all to calm the masses of the European countries. It will last two years, precisely as long as Washington and Moscow want to conclude the deployment of their new missiles in Europe.

At the same time the sittings of the conference make up very good and suitable environment for secret meetings and bargains between the superpowers and their allies, while no one listens to the countries that are not engaged in these alliances. It is a fact, that these bargains always weigh down on the back of the peoples of Europe.

The first stage of the conference of Stockholm, of the foreign ministers, as it was called by the press, proved that it was concentrated precisely on the tete a tete talks between Shultz and Gromyko. The numerous correspondents who attended the proceedings of this stage pointed out that the other participants of the conference just attended it and were almost not listened to. The general opinion is that the initial proceedings of the conference served to present the new bargains of the superpowers as "normal" and "indispensable" talks on detente.

In his speech at the conference, Gromyko attacked severely the American policy. So did Shultz for the Soviet. But after the long chain of mutual accusations and insults exchanged in the great hall of the modern palace of the cultural center of Stockholm, the representatives of Moscow and Washington continued their talks in corridors. The naive public opinion was pleased because at the end of the secret talks, Gromyko and Shultz smiled and shook hands. It is even considered this gesture was a good omen for the future of peace.

Just like it did not go in Helsinki and Madrid, Albania did not go in Stockholm as well. Our nonparticipation in this conference seemed to some, who jeer at us ill-intentionally, anachronic or as if we want to be original. Our position is not a pose but a responsible stand both towards the lofty interests of our homeland, and the interests of peace and security in the world. We do not go in Stockholm, because we do not want to be complices in a dangerous game being played with the fates of the people at a meeting used by the superpowers to throw dust on the people's eyes, so that the latter do not see the reality, to divert them from the road of resisting and opposing the warmongering plans of the imperialist powers.

Albania has not asked for border changes neither before nor after Helsinki meeting and the Yugoslav insinuations that we did not take part in this conference allegedly because we are for border changes, do not hold water. Likewise, the claims of some Yugoslav or Bulgarian reporters that supposedly our country did not take part in Stockholm meeting because it is not for peace, are as groundless as ridiculous.

The Albanian people have fought and fight with all their energies to avoid war and protect peace. And they have done it in deeds and not in words like those who accuse us of the opposite.

The policy of Socialist Albania is against the imperialist war, it is against atomic weapons and the deployment of missiles in Europe, against the armament race of the superpowers and others. It has pursued this principled policy insistingly and resolutely. Consistent in its stands, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has denounced and denounces the warmongering actions of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists, of the military blocs they manipulate.

We understand very well the lofty aims against the imperialist war of the really neutral states such as Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Finland, at a time when others make either demagogy or play the same tune with their patrons.

We Albanians side with the peoples of the world who are against the armament race and the deployment of the missiles, we side with those who come out in the streets and manifest their protest and hatred against warmongers, we are with those who resolutely fight for peace and international security. We join our voice with that of the peoples and not with the voice of those who hold valueless speeches at the meetings manipulated by the United States of America and the Soviet Union, by the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. It is important to us that our desires be in accord with the desires and interests of the peoples. "Those who believe in the tragic illusionists, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, are free to go to the meetings of Vienna, Helsinki and wherever they like. Let them palaver with one another. But we too are free not to go in those meetings and we do not go. Not only us, but the peoples too are absent in those meetings and conferences".

COMMENTARY DENIES STOCKHOLM CDE SIGNIFIES THAW

LD241415 Warsaw PAP in English 1126 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 24 Jan -- A commentary in the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA today disagreed with a recent AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE evaluation of the Stockholm conference as signifying thaw in East-West relations.

It said that "as long as the U.S. missiles are being deployed, there will be no thaw in Europe, even if we crave for it."

"Of course nobody denies that the meeting itself, despite tensions and controversions, is a positive phenomenon, the more so as it is the only East-West forum at present. It is being held, however, in the long shadow cast by the missiles.

"An essential change in the strained East-West relations could only come, if all the CSCE signatories pledged clearly and unambiguously not to use force in international relations.

"The world has long, if in vain, been waiting for a declaration also on the part of NATO, similar to the one which has been unilaterally made by the Soviet Union long ago, to the effect that the USSR would never be the first to use the nuclear weapon.

"In future, such a declaration could result in further steps, to include ridding Europe of the nuclear missile weapons. At stake is not a better or worse atmosphere of diplomatic parleys, but genuine security and the life of nations," wound up RZECZPOSPOLITA newspaper.

SIGNIFICANCE OF TRUDEAU VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD301426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Prague 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Warsaw Pact countries are ready to examine in a wholly responsible manner all proposals from the West that would, on the principles of equality and equal security, contribute towards relaxation of international tension and constitute a practical step towards limiting nuclear weapons. This is the message that -- it is believed in Prague -- the Warsaw Pact sent to NATO indirectly, on the occasion of the talks between the top Czechoslovak leaders and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in Prague recently. The Warsaw Pact informed the NATO alliance that it is willing to examine the problem of nuclear disarmament in Europe "on a constructive and mutually-acceptable basis." The condition is the "return to the situation as it was before the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe."

Trudeau is the highest-ranking leader of a NATO country to visit a Warsaw Pact country recently. Observers in Prague consider that Trudeau's visit to Prague could be regarded as heralding a renewal of summit-level contacts between East and West, although Trudeau -- it is believed -- did not go there with such authorization from the Western allies. According to semiofficial sources, his talks in Prague could be regarded through the prism of East-West relations, especially in the context of the Stockholm conference and renewal of the Vienna talks.

OPEN LETTER FROM TU'S ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD301006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0613 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- The trade unions of the European socialist states have addressed an appeal to the workers and trade unions of Europe to jointly protect the people's right to peace, freedom, and life. At the same time they spoke in favor of constructive steps for the preparation of an all-European trade union meeting.

In an open letter published on Monday by the GDR trade union paper TRIBUENE, the signatories point out that the United States has started the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in some West European countries disregarding the legitimate demands and hopes of the working people and their trade unions. It stresses: "Europe is our home. To protect it from the conflagation of war is the common concern of the working people and all trade unions. For the peoples of Europe today there is no more important task than to maintain peace and ultimately achieve the elimination of the arsenals of weapons."

In this new situation one of the most important militant aims is the demand to halt the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, to withdraw those that have already been installed and to return to the situation existing before the start of the stationing.

"This will open the way for creating the conditions for the resumption of the negotiations, for the restoration of the climate of trust among the peoples and the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons."

The open letter states further: "We propose to the trade unions of Europe that they join with us in turning to the participants at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and declare the united will of the working people for a life in peace. We support all constructive steps directed towards the implementation of an all-European trade union meeting for peace, disarmament, and mutually-advantageous cooperation between states of differing social orders. The trade union executives of the European socialist states are prepared to hold as soon as possible consultations on convening such a meeting and to seriously discuss with all sides all issues related to its preparation."

The senders of the open letter are the leading bodies of the trade unions of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and representatives of the Polish trade union movement.

CUKO READS HOXHA LETTER TO FORMER PARTISANS

AU301420 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tirana, January 30 (ATA) -- The historic city of the Permet was in festival yesterday. Together with the former partisans, the people of the Permet were gathered in the square of the city to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the 6th Shock Brigade.

The member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko, came among the former partisans and the people of Permet to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the brigade.

Homage was paid and wreaths were laid on the martyrs' graves of the district and the obelisk devoted to the 6th Shock Brigade on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, former partisans of the brigade, the party committee, the executive committee of the district people's council and mass organisations of the district.

A grand rally was organised in the main square of the city. The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Xhemal Dauti.

Then Comrade Lenka Cuko read out Comrade Enver Hoxha's letter of greetings addressed to the former partisans, cadres of the former 6th Shock Brigade, on occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding, which says among others:

On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the 6th Shock Brigade you are celebrating in a joyful revolutionary atmosphere, I convey to you and through you to the patriot and militant people of Permet the most cordial greetings of the party, its Central Committee and mine.

The 6th Shock Brigade was created with partisan units and formations, tempered in the fierce struggles against the Italian Fascist occupation armies and later the German ones, which were several times larger in numbers and better armed. Further on, after speaking on the militant road of the 6th Shock Brigade and its successful accomplishing of the tasks set by the party and the general staff of the National Liberation Army, the greeting says that our people commemorate with honour the former partisans of the 6th Brigade who made innumerable sacrifices and heroism, many of whom shed their blood for triumph of freedom and the people's revolution. Together with other units of our National Liberation Army the effectives of your brigade, included in the 6th division, accomplished with high responsibility and pure internationalist feelings the task set by the party to help in liberating the peoples of Yugoslavia from our common enemy, the German Nazism and its stooges.

In order to win freedom and to establish their power, our people had to make many sacrifices and to shed their blood. Today, our people should work with high revolutionary consciousness on the road led wisely by our heroic party of labour, they should always enhance the revolutionary vigilance and strengthen continuously the defence potential of the country in order to defend the socialist homeland and the attained victories from the aims of the foreign enemies, imperialists, social imperialists and world reaction, as well as from their internal stooges, traitors to the party and the homeland.

Let us mobilise all the forces to see to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland with fresh successes in all the fields, closely united round the party and its Central Committee, the greeting of Comrade Enver Hoxha, addressed to the former partisans and cadres of the 6th Shock Brigade, says in conclusion.

The greeting was welcomed with powerful applause and acclamations of all those present: "Party, Enver, we are always ready".

Taking the letter, the former cadre of this brigade Riza Vehipi said that the former partisans of the 6th Shock Brigade will always honourably carry the name of the veteran and will be loyal to the end to the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In her speech, Comrade Lenka Cuko greeted the former partisans of the brigade and those present at the meeting on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

She pointed out among the other things that the whole road traversed by the brigade has been a road closely linked with the name of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, a road of successive and successful attacks against the fascist occupiers and traitors to the country. It always abided by the militant line of the party, elaborated by Comrade Enver Hoxha, has resolutely applied the demands of the revolutionary military art and has honourably performed the tasks that derived from the centralized strategic and operative direction of the general armed uprising.

After stressing the militant road of the 6th Shock Brigade, Comrade Lenka Cuko said that in these days of great popular joy and enthusiasm, in which this anniversary is celebrated, we recall with respect the former partisans of this brigade who made innumerable sacrifices and feats of heroism. We recall with profound respect over 200 heroic sons and daughters, who fell in the battlefield, thus remaining blazing stars, who cemented the firm foundations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as 144 martyrs of your district, immortal partisans, whose deed is inseparable from the whole deed of our heroic party and our entire fighting, freedom-loving and industrious people.

Further on Comrade Lenka Cuko spoke of the victories attained in the socialist construction of the country over these 40 years, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, as well as about the great transformations that have taken place in all the fields in the district of Permet.

After speaking of some problems of the present international situation, Comrade Lenka Cuko said in conclusion: I want to wish you happy 40th anniversary of the 6th Shock Brigade and wish always successes. In unity, united like a fist round the party, march always forward toward new victories.

Comrade Lenka Cuko's speech was often punctuated by powerful acclamations for our glorious party of labour and our respected leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH HONORS CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ

AU301156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jan 84 pp 1, 6

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on awarding the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, memeber of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers, in Sofia on 27 January]

[Text] Dear Comrade Rodriguez, I greet you as a welcome guest in our country. Our happiness is even greater since you have come to receive the Georgi Dimitrov Order on your 70th birthday.

You have been awarded this highest Bulgarian distinction for your great contribution to developing the fraternal friendship, comprehensive cooperation, and combat solidarity between the peoples, communist parties, and Governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba.

Through this order, which carries the name of the great son of the Bulgarian workers class, we express our deep respect for you, Comrade Rodriguez, a meritorious Cuban patriot, a revolutionary, consistently loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, a noted constructor of socialist Cuba, and one of the most prominent collaborators of Fidel Castro, first party and state leader of the Republic of Cuba, and my dear friend.

Recently all Bulgarian Communists and working people, together with the progressive people throughout the world, marked the 25th anniversary of the victory of the glorious Cuban revolution.

I take this pleasant opportunity, afforded by our meeting, to express again our people's solidarity with the working heroism of the fraternal Cuban people, and with their valor and determination to defend the revolutionary achievements of their free socialist motherland.

Comrade Rodriguez, we live in a period characterized by a serious deterioration of the international situation. The tension in international relations, created by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, requires that all peace-loving countries and peoples struggle energetically against the arms race, and intensify their efforts to restore a climate of understanding, respect, and mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems.

It is well-known that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the fraternal countries of the socialist community and all forces of peace and progress will further make its contribution to preventing the danger of a nuclear war and solving the cardinal problems of our time in the name of mankind's bright future. This is the basic and guiding principle of our entire foreign policy activity in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

The motherland of Georgi Dimitrov, after whom our highest distinction is named, has been and will always be a close friend of fraternal Cuba, which is conducting a firm and constant policy of defending the achievements of socialism and the interests of the Cuban people against imperialist threats, pressure, and blackmail.

I would like to assure you that our people also treasure the selfless struggle of the Latin American peoples for national freedom and independence and for their right to self-determination.

Our meeting is also remarkable because, if my memory does not deceive me, tomorrow is the 131st anniversary of the birth of Jose Marti, Cuba's national hero. His revolutionary thought and activity have influenced and still influence the Cuban people's struggle for national and social liberation, and for socialism.

Progressive mankind is confident that under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, their tested vanguard, led by Comrade Fidel Castro, the working people of the island of freedom are putting into effect the revolutionary behest of the fighters for national freedom and independence, the heroes of Moncada, Granma, and Siera Maestra.

Dear Comrade Rodriguez, in awarding you the highest distinction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Georgi Dimitrov Order, I wish you from the bottom of my heart long years of health and happiness and further great successes in your responsible activity.

Simultaneously, through you, I would like to address to the Cuban people warmest wishes for happiness and prosperity, for developing Bulgarian-Cuban friendship, for the unity and cohesion of the forces of peace, democracy, and social progress, and for the triumph of our just cause.

Congratulations!

BONEV, SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSS MINERAL RESERVES

AU262037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Stanish Bonev held talks with Aleksey Bybochkin, chairman of the State Commission for Stockpiling Useful Minerals at the Soviet Council of Ministers. The state of the cooperation between the commissions for stockpiling reserves of useful minerals of the two countries and the possibilities for its expansion in 1985 were discussed.

BCP CC GREETS SRI LANKAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU301208 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a message to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, which expresses most cordial and fraternal greetings and wishes for successful and fruitful work.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people, the message reads, have great respect for the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, which for more than 40 years has been consistently struggling under difficult domestic and international conditions for the defense of the vital interests of the workers class and the entire working people of your country.

The Communist Party of Sri Lanka, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is making its contribution to further rallying international communist and workers movements in the struggle to strengthen peace and security in Asia and the world.

Your congress, the message reads, is taking place in an exceptionally complex international situation, for which the imperialist forces, and above all the United States and its NATO allies, are to blame. They have declared a "crusade" against the socialist countries, communist parties, revolutionary and national-liberation movements, and all democratic and peace-loving forces throughout the world, including Asia.

The United States has begun to strive to create a military-political triangle -- United States-Japan-South Korea. It supports the intensified militarization of Japan and the arming of Pakistan. It is intensifying its efforts to turn ASEAN into a military pact opposite the three Indochinese countries. It continues to inspire and help the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The fierce militaristic preparations of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean region evoke great concern.

The exceptionally exacerbated situation in which we live, requires even greater efforts on the part of the peoples to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, halt the arms race, and strengthen world peace. The communists and the communist parties, as the most consistent fighters for peace, democracy, and social progress, have a great role in this struggle, the success of which, according to Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, "requires the collective efforts and good will of all peoples and countries, and all parties, organizations, and movements."

During the current year, Bulgaria is marking a glorious anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the success of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Within a short historical period, implementing the behest of their great son, Georgi Dimitrov, the Communists and the entire Bulgarian people, constantly following the BCP April line, united and rallied around the Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, have turned a backward Bulgaria into a highly developed industrial-agrarian country with a dynamically developing economy, prospering culture and education, and a constantly increasing standard of living.

Simultaneously, the BCP is making its contribution to further strengthen the power and unity in action of the socialist community led by the USSR, and to rally the international communist and workers movement. We are rendering active support and solidarity to the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are struggling against imperialism and reaction, and for national and social liberation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is making special efforts to consolidate the climate of mutual confidence and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, and turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free region.

The message reconfirms the combat solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists with the Communist Party of Sri Lanka. It expresses confidence that the traditionally fraternal relations between the BCP and the Communist Party of Sri Lanka will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the two peoples and our common struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and reaction, and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

FILIPOV GREETS DPRK'S KANG SONG-SAN ON ELECTION

AU301105 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greetings message to Kang Song-san, chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council, on his election to this high post.

The message expresses most cordial wishes for successes in the highly responsible activity for the country's socialist construction and peaceful unification. Confidence is expressed that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will strengthen and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the two countries and the triumph of socialism and communism.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS SEIZE DRUGS, TURKISH DRIVER

AU262010 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 26 (BTA) -- The customs administration with the Ministry of Finance has announced that the customs officers of the border check point of Kapitan Andreevo have intercepted 52 kg and 700 g [52.7 kg] of drugs in a foreign lorry traveling towards Western Europe. The driver of the smuggling lorry is a Turkish national.

ECONOMY DEVELOPS 'INTENSIVELY AT STABLE RATES'

AU281902 Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 28 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's 1983 national income has gone up by three per cent as against 1982, the net output has been augmented by 6.1 per cent, the public labor efficiency by 5 per cent, and the general industrial output by 4.6 per cent, reports the Committee on Unified Social Information System with the Council of Ministers.

It is emphasized in the announcement on the fulfillment of the unified socio-economic development 1983 plan of Bulgaria, which was released for the press today, that the Bulgarian economy was developing intensively, at stable rates, the living standard went up and the growing material, social and intellectual needs of the people were satisfied more fully. Irrespective of the adverse climatic conditions and complicated international situation the plan is fulfilled by its basic indices.

Nearly 90 per cent of the growth of the national income has been attained through raising the public efficiency of labour.

The foreign trade went up by 3.3 per cent. Bulgaria's foreign currency balances continued to be stabilized. The payments to other countries and firms were made in the normal way.

It is pointed out that the mechanization and automatic of production continued throughout the year. The relative share of workers who switched over from manual to mechanized labor became greater.

The commodity industrial output produced is greater than in 1982 -- in power generation by 4.9 per cent, in the chemical industry by 5.3 per cent, in metallurgy and mineral resources by 3.4 per cent, in mechanical and electronic engineering by 11.7 per cent.

The progressive changes in industry's structure never stopped. Attention is drawn in the announcement on some weaknesses on the production side as well.

The planned indices have not been reached in the production of cold-rolled steel-sheet, lorries, buses, car batteries, soda ash, phosphoric fertilizers, some building materials and in the manufacture of some kinds of canned food.

The main portion of the capital investments amounting to some 73 per cent was channelled into the branches of material production.

Fixed capital for more than seven milliard leva has been carried out in the national economy in all.

Quite a number of measures have been taken in plant-breeding to offset the damages incurred from the adverse natural and climatic conditions. Regardless of the measures less crops were gathered of wheat, sunflower, sugar beet, tomatoes, grapes, and less net output was produced than in 1982.

The output of fruit of the orchards, of early vegetables and some fodder crops was greater.

The total volume of stock-breeding output went up by 3 per cent.

351 million leva has been spent for the conservation of the natural environment and 541 sites have been put on stream.

In 1983 the real incomes of the Bulgarians went up by 2.8 per cent, the average monthly salaries and wages by 2.4 per cent, the retail trade by 3.3 percent. 68,798 dwellings were completed. There were new 640 vacancies in the creches and 6,355 in the kindergartens. New classrooms have been built at schools. The public consumption funds went up by 3.6 per cent.

Bulgaria expanded her participation in the international division of labour and deepened her ties of integration with the CMEA countries and in the first place with the USSR. In 1983 her trade reached 23.7 milliard foreign currency leva. More than three-fourths of it was realized with the CMEA member-countries and with the USSR more than 57 per cent.

Bulgaria was visited by more than 5.7 million foreign guests and tourists.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A 1984 cultural protocol between the Committee for Culture and the Soviet Ministry of Culture was signed in Sofia today. The protocol was signed by Milen Marinov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, and Yevgeniy Zaytsev, Soviet deputy minister of culture. Georgi Yordanov and Leonid Grekov, Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 84 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BANGLADESH -- Sofia, Jan 28 (BTA) -- A trade protocol for 1984 was signed by Bulgaria and Bangladesh here last night. Reciprocal deliveries are planned to rocket up about 30 percent. Bulgaria shall export pig-iron, cold and hot rolled iron sheet, soap ash, caustic soda, medicines, electrical equipment, machinery. She will import in return jute and jute products, fur and leather and their products, tea and other commodities of Bangladesh' traditional exports. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 0848 GMT 28 Jan 84 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SOVIET MEMORANDUM

TV Reports

LD301028 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow -- A memorandum presented a few days ago by the Soviet Embassy in Washington to the U.S. Department of State has been made public today.

The memorandum says that an unprecedented large-scale comprehensive strategic program for the eighties was adopted and is being carried out in the United States. It provides for the accelerated deployment of new systems of strategic offensive forces. The size of the United States' military preparations is borne out by the tremendous military expenditure. The memorandum states, for instance, that these expenditures will amount to $2 billion [as heard] in the period 1985-89, which is almost as much as the United States has spent on these purposes during 35 postwar years.

The number of instances has been increasing in which the American side has been avoiding strict observance of its specific legal and political obligations, in which it has been bypassing or directly violating these obligations. Although the United States signed the SALT II treaty it has not put it in operation. This obstructionist stand of the United States resulted in the nonfulfillment of a SALT II provision concerning the working out of solutions which formed an integral part of it.

By beginning to deploy land-based Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe whence it is capable of hitting the territory of the Soviet Union, the American side violated the provisions of the SALT II treaty prohibiting circumvention of the treaty through any other state or states, or in any other manner, and also the undertaking of any international commitments that would run counter to the treaty.

There are reasons to doubt whether the United States respects at least some of the provisions of the 1972 interim agreement. The Soviet Union, as is known, has repeatedly stressed the need for the United States to stop using shelters over the launchers of Minutemen II intercontinental ballistic missiles and also of Titan II, because these actions run counter to the provisions of effective verification.

As it emerges from the memorandum the United States has been using the shelters to camouflage the reconstruction of these launching installations. These reconstructed installations practically do not differ from the Minuteman III launching installations and it can be conjectured that in reality it is MIRVed Minuteman III missiles that are really deployed in those silos, which means the failure to honor one of the main provisions of the SALT II treaty on limiting the number of intercontinental ballistic missile arms with multiple independently targeted warheads.

Other instances have occured provoking serious concern whether the United States is fulfilling its obligations concerning strategic offensive weapons.

The memorandum goes on to deal with American actions that run counter to the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, which carries no time limit, and other treaties.

In closing, the memorandum stresses that in accord with the Helsinki Final Act the United States has committed itself to share in the efforts to lessen military confrontation and promote disarmament. In reality, however, in recent years it carried a whole number of actions that led to a marked growth of the military danger in Europe. If the American side, as it claims, is interested in the continuation of the effective process of arms limitation, it should draw the relevant practical conclusions for itself.

Sisak Commentary

LD301149 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Lubomir Sisak, an editor, comments on events abroad:

[Sisak] The forces of peace the world over, as well as everyone capable of taking a realistic look at international developments, appreciate the recent interview given by Yuriy Andropov to the daily PRAVDA. The prudent words of the Soviet statesman help to strengthen the belief that mankind is capable of saving itself from a global nuclear catastrophe. The policies and actions of the present Washington administration do not in any way show that the United States is sincere about safeguarding peace, however. The Soviet Embassy, in a memorandum presented in Washington to the U.S. Department of State, has drawn attention to many deliberate violations or conscious circumventions of both political and legal obligations the United States has assumed in the field of arms limitation. In connection with this document, published today in our press, our resident correspondent in Moscow, Stefan Simak, has this to say:

[Simak] The memorandum is a concentrated expression of the Soviet Union's stand on U.S. actions aimed against the process of limitation and reduction of arms and against the legal and political obligations accepted by Washington in this important area. The United States has been, above all, carrying out an unprecedented strategic program for the eighties. The tremendous military expenditures, which cannot be justified by any reasonable defense needs, bear witness to large-scale war preparations. In the period of 1985-1989 alone the United States intends to spend on arms as much as has been spent for this purpose during the entire 35 postwar years.

The Soviet Union reminds the White House that in the interest of achieving military superiority it has frustrated the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, that it deliberately rejects the SALT II treaty and that it either violates or circumvents the treaties on chemical, biological, and binary weapons and on the anti-missile defense. This line is, as the memorandum stresses, a direct contradiction to the generally recognized norms and principles of international law as well as the main Soviet-American treaties. By deploying new medium-range nuclear weapons and building up its armed forces in Europe, the United States is violating obligations it assumed in signing the Final Act in Helsinki. Thus the question of the U.S. attitude toward its obligations has become more serious and urgent. At the close of the memorandum the Soviet Union reminds the United States that if it is interested, as it claims to be, in continuing the effective process of arms limitation, it must draw the relevant practical conclusions for itself.

Roth Commentary

LD301433 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Viliam Roth, an editor, has written the following commentary on the Soviet memorandum to the U.S. State Department, which is carried in today's international press.

First let us note one shocking figure from the Soviet document, which draws attention to a whole number of inadmissible steps by the U.S. Administration in relation to disarmament treaties and agreements. U.S. military expenditure over the next 4 years is envisaged to amount to $2 billion [as heard], a number equal to the total military expenditure of 35 postwar years. The Soviet memorandum reveals to the world that about which the American Administration wanted to deceive the world -- how the continuing American arms buildup is treacherously circumventing the valid commitments of that country, and this not only in relation to the Soviet Union, or rather to the disarmament agreements entered into with it, but also in relation to the known international treaties, for instance, the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty.

The evident violation of the disarmament obligations by the U.S. Administration is, as the Soviet memorandum states, so multifarious that it has paralyzed practically all existing disarmament talks and all, until now, valid agreements in the field of nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons.

The violation of the principle of equality and equal security during disarmament talks is combined in American practice with the inadmissible violation of the principle of confidentiality in the talks, as well as with the circumvention of the powers of the Soviet-American standing consultative commission that is to supervise observation of the valid bilateral disarmament agreements. The aforementioned facts, together with the attempts of the U.S. Administration to question the fulfillment of such commitments on the part of the Soviet Union, is described by the Soviet memorandum as a direct attempt to aggravate Soviet-American relations.

This document is therefore, in addition to the latest well-known speeches by Soviet representatives -- that is, in addition to the interview given to PRAVDA by Yuriy Andropov and the speech made at the Stockholm conference by Andrey Gromyko -- another telling testimony to the hypocritical and dangerous attempt of the U.S. Administration to present its present policy to the world as peace-loving.

CTK Commentary

LD302102 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Prague -- The memorandum handed by the Soviet Embassy to the U.S. State Department recently pointed out that the USA violates agreements on strategic arms limitation, on anti-missile defence, etc. but also drew attention to the fact that the USA does not respect even the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki conference.

Particularly the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and preparations for the installation of further weapons of mass destruction are part of this non-observance of the Final Act. This fact should arouse all European countries.

In the Helsinki Final Act, the participating countries pledged to renounce the threat and use of force in bilateral and international relations. This passage is particularly important since peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world are indivisible. The U.S. aggression in Grenada is a cynical violation of the Final Act, as well as the threat of force in other Latin American countries and the Middle East.

The Reagan Administration contravenes also the Final Act provision that the signatories will fulfil their obligations under international law and obligations ensuing from treaties and other agreements. The past and the present confirm that the USA observes agreements only if it suits its intentions. If this is not the case, Washington treats agreements as a scrap of paper.

The USA has come to the Stockholm conference with a reputation of having destroyed all foundations of confidence among states. A justified question arises about the sense of any treaties and agreements with the USA. This American insidiousness towards Europe should be a signal of alarm above all to the West European allies of the USA, who are becoming Washington's accomplices in violating international treaties and agreements.

Prague Commentary

LD302157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] For many decades, the cliche, "nothing new," has been in the standard armory of anti-Soviet mass media. It is used in all sorts of variations, every time a commentary or news item wants to belittle some international statement by Soviet bodies or representatives. However, this time, in the case of the latest Soviet memorandum addressed to Washington, Western propaganda surprisingly did not use its favorite expression -- although the memorandum, in fact, contains nothing truly new or unknown. It simply sums up facts and arguments concerning a generally known fact, that is, that the United States does not fulfill its obligations ensuing from various treaties, particularly in the sphere of arms buildup limitation. Instead of belittling, Western propaganda has chosen to distort the memorandum or to keep quiet about it. This is because the memorandum does not include any proposals or initiatives whose traditionally peaceful orientation could be described as nothing new and the whole thing put aside, as was the case with so many previous Soviet peace initiatives.

The memorandum exposes the present Reagan government's militaristic hysteria and the coordinated nature and extent of its dangerous military activity, which -- for the sake of U.S. superiority and achieving U.S. interests through strength -- exposes the entire world to lethal danger. Naturally, something like that cannot be casually dealt with. One cannot, as usual, shrug one's shoulders and say, same old hat again, and file the matter on a dusty shelf.

Anyone carefully following the daily news will probably already know the facts stated. For example, that in the first 3 years of the Reagan government, the U.S. military budget exceeded $640 billion, and that the 5-year financial period which is to start in 1985 allocates another $2 trillion to arms buildup, that is, more than the United States spent in the entire 35 years since the war. Nor will an informed person be surprised by Washington's list of the current key arms programs such as MX missiles, the Minuteman project, submarines fitted with Trident missiles, the B-1, B-2 and Stealth bombers, radiation weapons, binary chemical weapons, and antisatellite weapons. What is new in the Soviet memorandum is not the statement of the above facts. This is so even if we consider that secret U.S. underground nuclear tests -- some of them connected with radioactive pollution of the atmosphere -- or deceitfully swapping the Minuteman II for the more effective Minuteman III missile, or the secret broadening of U.S. antimissile defense, are known only to narrow professional circles. What really is new in the Soviet memorandum is, above all, the extent to which U.S. military activity has been outlined, and the frank openness with which the depth of Washington's apocalyptic intensions is made public to the broad strata of the people. One must admire the tremendous patience displayed by the Soviets in trying for years to make Washington revise its stance and fulfill obligations concerning reducing military activity, as laid down by a number of international agreements. However, any hopes that the United States will take steps to rectify the situation will apparently (?not be fulfilled). Thus, public exposure of American preparations for an aggressive nuclear war has therefore become a necessity.

In this sense, the Soviet memorandum serves not just as a very serious warning to all irresponsible statesmen and other hot-blooded adventurers in Washington; at the same time it is an urgent appeal to the world public to mobilize all forces against a great and ever-growing danger.

PRAGUE VIEWS REAGAN REELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT

More Poverty, Nuclear Danger

LD301009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, early this morning announced that he will be a candidate for this office for another term. Our correspondent in New York, Michael Staff, reports.

[Staff] The announcement did not surprise anyone, although in the last few hours there were many attempts to create the impression that Reagan might not run after all.

In a short television appearance, for which the Republican Party paid the television companies $400,000, Reagan listed the achievements he has made in his own opinion, in his first 3 years in office. He even declared that the plans he resolved to carry out are not finished yet. As expected, he ended his 5-minute speech with this sentence: [Begin recording -- Reagan, in English, followed by translation] I am therefore announcing that I am a candidate, and will seek reelection to the office I presently hold. [end recording]

(?Although) he did not say it, we all know what Reagan and the people behind him plan to do. First of all, it will be a matter of further impoverishing the socially weakest group of Americans, and more toying with the trigger of a nuclear catastrophe, toward which the United States has been heading all the years under his leadership. The November elections will show that the American voter really does succumb to preelection demagoguery so easily that he loses sight of the facts.

'Run-of-the-Mill Affair'

LD302112 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday President Reagan made his long expected announcement that he was seeking another term as President. The following commentary is concerned with this announcement.

From the theatrical point of view, and as a former actor Mr Reagan well knows and uses showbusiness methods in and out of the White House, his announcement that he would seek reelection was a flop. For it has been obvious for a long time that all his play acting about not yet having made up his mind was simply designed to gain time and make the official announcement at the most appropriate time, that is until the American economy had made a sufficient recovery for Mr Reagan to use it as the keynote of his announcement speech. Therefore, too, he played the economic recovery up to the hilt.

However, in his chest-thumping speech the President conveniently ignored or quickly glossed over the major economic problems which his administration further aggravated and which make his boast that America is back and standing tall sound rather empty. While the inflation rate has dropped, unemployment is still high, the number of the poor, homeless and hungry has gone up under the Reagan administration, and while the President blamed the preceding administration of overindulgence it is he who has raised the federal deficit to an unprecedented level, with prospects of further growth. This while drastically cutting down social spending and bloating the military budget.

In his speech President Reagan claimed that he was there to -- quote -- lift the weak, to seize the future so that every new child of this beloved republic can dream heroic dream -- unquote. This while lines at soup kitchens are still growing longer and while many American children must go to bed hungry and while further cuts in social spending are being contemplated.

What President Reagan almost completely avoided in his speech is his foreign policy. The reasons are obvious too, because it is precisely there where his administration has been one great failure, his super patriotic oratory and jingoistic, flagwaving appeals to the American public notwithstanding. His policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union has resulted what amounts in practice to a break in communication with the Soviet Union on the most vital issue of nuclear arms control and, as former Vice President Walter Mondale declared, has very clearly made the world more dangerous. This administration, said Mr Mondale, is an administration of deficits, record budget deficits, trade deficits, a record environmental deficit, a record (?fairness) deficit and record credibility deficit.

As far as election campaign speeches go, Mr Reagan's televised speech last night was a run-of-the-mill affair, the usual mixture of bombast, demagoguery and empty promises with the also usual dosage of America is the tops phrases, to play up to blind patriotic, or rather nationalistic, sentiments. Nevertheless, one would expect more of the chief executive of one of the world's two major powers. But of course Ronald Reagan, as the record of his administration has amply documented, is a skillful politician rather than a statesman. Therefore too, his claim that we are here to see that government continues to serve you -- meaning the people of the United States -- notwithstanding, one may expect that his administration will continue to serve those whose pockets it has helped to line in the past 3 years. Who they are is best indicated by where the billions of the record military budget are being spent.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 30 JANUARY

LD310351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today in Prague received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and discussed with him certain questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION 'VITAL' FOR DEFENSE TASKS

AU301546 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Dr Jan Selesovsky, assistant professor and candidate of sciences from the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy in Bratislava: "The Economic Aspects of the Defense of Socialism; the Basic Interests of Every One of Us"; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Excerpts] AS WAS AGAIN STRESSED BY THE NINTH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, THE SITUATION IN THE WORLD IS RATHER COMPLICATED, AND WORLD PEACE IS UNDER SERIOUS THREAT. THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATO COUNTRIES ARE INCREASING THEIR MILITARY EXPENDITURES, WORKING OUT AND REALIZING LONG-TERM PROGRAMS FOR REARMING THEIR ARMED FORCES, AND ESCALATING WAR-ECONOMY PREPARATIONS. THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW AMERICAN INTERMEDIATE-RANGE MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE CONTINUES. UNDER VARIOUS PRETEXTS, THE ABOVE COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO REJECT THE CONSTRUCTIVE AND REALISTIC PEACE PROPOSALS OF THE USSR AND OTHER FRATERNAL COUNTRIES FOR FREEZING AND REDUCING ARMAMENT PROCESSES.

Armament is alien to the substance of socialism. Nevertheless, under the conditions of an exacerbating threat of imperialist aggression, the socialist states are today being forced to strengthen their defense ability, in the spirit of the international Leninist legacy on the unity of building and defending socialism. In the complex of measures aimed at preserving the military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries, an important place is held by the ECONOMIC ASPECT OF DEFENSE.

Dialectic Dependence

The current tasks of consolidating our country's defense capability in the phase of building the advanced socialist society are placing high quantitative, and especially qualitative, demands on the economy. MILITARY FORCE IS MEDIATED BY THE ECONOMIC FORCE, THAT IS, BY THE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVED BY THE PRODUCTION FORCES AND BY THE NATURE OF PRODUCTION RELATIONS.

The dialectical dependence between the level of maturity of the armed forces and of the state's defense ability on the one hand, and the degree of development of its economy, science, and technology on the other, has increased to such an extent that it has reached a new and qualitatively higher dimension. UNLIKE IN THE FORMER WORLD WARS, THE CENTER OF GRAVITY IN THE ECONOMIC ENSURANCE OF DEFENSE HAS NOW CLEARLY SHIFTED TO PEACETIME, AND THIS PLACES EXACTING DEMANDS ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Enforced Essentials

The creation, maintenance, and perfection of the armed forces and of the entire defense system represents a complicated economic and scientific-technical task. Not all the economic and scientific-technical potential of a socialist state in a given specific historic situation can be harnessed to the process of peaceful construction -- a significant part of it must serve defense. Defense needs must always be safeguarded in a way that ensures the comprehensive and dynamic military-economic and military-technological equivalence with the NATO states, as well as approximate parity as regards the quality and quantity of the weapons systems which, together with other factors, make up the military equilibrium. The level of defense must at all times be such as to leave no doubt that every attempt by imperialism will be answered by the socialist countries taking appropriate measures.

THE INEVITABILITY OF STRENGTHENING THE CSSR'S DEFENSE ABILITY IN THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL AND MILITARY-POLITICAL SITUATION REQUIRES US TO SET APART FURTHER NECESSARY ADDITIONAL RESOURCES THAT, UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS, COULD NATURALLY BE USED FOR FULFILLING OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC GOALS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY. It is exactly this that the the current American Administration is counting on. It assumes that it will either acquire military supremacy, or economically exhaust the Warsaw Pact states through armament.

Only an intensively and dynamically developing economy creates broader material prerequisites for resolving the current complicated defense tasks. THUS SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS SIMULTANEOUSLY THE BEST WAY TO ENSURE THAT OUR DEFENSE ABILITY IS CONSOLIDATED.

The Direction of Military-Economic Integration

Under the conditions of growing tension between the economic demands of defense and existing resources, RELIABLE DEFENSE CAN BE ENSURED ONLY THROUGH DEEPENING ITS INTERNATIONAL NATURE AND, ABOVE ALL, IN THE COOPERATION OF THE CSSR AND OF THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WITH THE USSR WHICH, IN VIEW OF ITS ECONOMIC AND MILITARY STRENGTH, OBJECTIVELY REPRESENTS THE CORE OF THE DEFENSE SYSTEM OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. The international socialist economic integration in the current historic phase of its development vitally encompasses also the processes of military-economic integration.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM DIRECTLY STRESSES THAT ONE OF THE GOALS OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IS TO AID THE "CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEFENSE-ABILITY OF THE CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES."

The NATO pact, which rallies the most advanced capitalist states of Western Europe and North America, has considerable economic strength. After World War II, the Soviet Union had to overcome immense war consequences, and its economic potential represented merely one third of the U.S. economic potential. But Soviet industry and its scientific-research base have ensured the necessary level of defense ability not only for the USSR's own working people, but also for its allies.

Everybody Must Contribute

Today, when the situation is basically different, when the economy of the socialist community is dynamically and progressively developing despite certain historically temporary entanglements, and when it is acquiring an increasingly significant place in the world economy, there is no doubt that it will ensure the material conditions for maintaining the military-strategic equilibrium that is a necessary prerequisite for maintaining world peace.

OUR REPUBLIC, TOO, IS CONTRIBUTING ITS INTERNATIONAL SHARE TO THE INDISPENSABLE DEFENSE EFFORT OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AS ARE OUR OWN WORKING PEOPLE, WHO HAVE THEIR TRAGIC HISTORIC EXPERIENCE WITH IMPERIALISM. The objectively existing advantages of the new production methods are not realized automatically, however, they are realized through the activity of the people who implement these advantages by uncovering and utilizing economic laws and logical developments.

BOTH HISTORY AND THE PRESENT GRAPHICALLY PROVE THAT IMPERIALISM WILL ALWAYS DARE TO ATTACK THOSE WEAKER THAN ITSELF, BUT THAT IT IS PURE SUICIDE TO CONDUCT A NUCLEAR WAR AGAINST AN ADVERSARY WHOSE STENGTH IS IDENTICAL TO ONE'S OWN. THEY KNOW THAT VERY WELL, AND EVEN THE PENTAGON'S STRATEGISTS MUST RECKON WITH THIS.

BRIEFS

HOFFMANN VISITS SLOVAK ENTERPRISE -- At the close of his three-day visit to the West Slovak Region Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, paid a visit to the national enterprise, Tesla Piestany. Accompanied by Ladislav Abraham, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, he inspected modern workshops and acquainted himself with the working conditions of the Tesla employees. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 25 Jan 84 LD]

LENART AT KOMARNO MEETING -- Jozef Lenart, presidium member of the CPCZ and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, took part in the meeting of the Communists of the No 7 primary organization in the Gabor Steiner shipyards in Komarno. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jan 84 LD]

PITRA MEETS CO-OP MEMBERS -- Communists from the united farming cooperative "Budovatel" in Kasejovice, Plzen-South District, at their meeting today assessed their contribution to the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. In a discussion, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra praised the contribution of Communists to the achievements of the "Budovatel" cooperative in Kasejovice. [Excerpts] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Jan 84 LD]

USSR MEMORANDUM ACCUSES U.S. OF SALT VIOLATIONS

LD302052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The United States is accused of violating international commitments in a memorandum which, as TASS reported on Sunday, was handed over to the U.S. State Department by the Soviet Embassy in Washington. In the memorandum, many examples are used to illustrate that the present U.S. Administration is deviating from commitments undertaken to limit and reduce arms, and is circumventing and also directly violating them. The document stresses that these kinds of negative activities have increased and become particularly acute in connection with the militarist policy pursued by Washington.

In the United States, a strategic arms program which is unprecedented in volume is being carried out for the eighties. The extend of the U.S. war preparations can be seen from the huge arms expenditure which cannot be justified by any kind of reasonable defense requirements.

The memorandum points out that the talks on nuclear arms in Geneva were blocked by the U.S. side and made to fail. In addition, talks on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests, on the Indian Ocean, on satellite defense systems, and other topics were broken off unilaterally. In this way, the United States is disorganizing the process of arms limitation which was set in motion by many years of joint efforts by states and which had facilitated tangible, positive results.

This U.S. line directly contradicts the norms of international law as well as the basic Soviet-U.S. agreements in which it is firmly stated that no side will strive for military superiority and that they will be guided in their relations by the principle of equality and equal security.

By starting to station Pershing II missiles and ground-based long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. side violated the stipulations of SALT II, which forbids that the agreement be circumvented by way of any other states or by any other means. This stationing is in no way compatible with Washington's commitment to refrain from actions that undermine the SALT II agreement.

The memorandum goes on to note that there are reasons for doubting the United States' observance of certain provisions in the Soviet-U.S. interim agreement of 1972. Certain actions by the United States with regard to the treaty on limiting antimissile systems are causing concern. There are also cases which give rise to serious doubts as to whether the United States is fulfilling its commitments with regard to strategic offensive weapons.

The U.S. side's ambiguous and essentially negative attitude on arms limitation is also evident from the fact that the United States so far has not ratified the treaties on underground nuclear weapon tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the memorandum says. An analogous course is also being pursued by the United States in the field of chemical weapons. There has been no positive answer from the United States to the proposal by the Warsaw Pact states on completely freeing Europe of chemical weapons.

The Soviet side is not throwing up the question of the U.S. attitude toward the commitments it undertook for the sake of polemics, the document says. Exceptionally important issues are at stake, especially confidence. If the U.S. side is interested, as it professes, in continuing the effective process of arms limitation, it must draw the appropriate practical conclusions from this.

POLISH SPOKESMAN HOLDS BERLIN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD301651 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- The press spokesman of the Polish Government, Minister Jerzy Urban, reported in Berlin on Monday on the situation in his country and on the current tasks facing it in the 40th year of the Polish People's Republic's existence. At a press conference in the Polish Cultural and Information Center, he stressed that the independence and strengthening of the Polish People's Republic can not be separated from socialism, from the balance of forces which developed as the socialist camp came into being in the wake of World War II.

In this connection, he expressed certainty that 1984, despite all the difficulties and problems still in existence, will be a year of growing stability and continued positive economic development. An important basis for this is the policy of increasingly closer cooperation between Poland and the CEMA states, particularly the Soviet Union, with which the highest volume of trade so far has been agreed for 1984 between the two countries. This will also be a decisive factor in countering the effects of sanctions by the U.S. Administration and other NATO states which have still not been lifted.

Minister Urban praised the great progress in relations between the GDR and Poland. This is the result of the two recent meetings between Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, and general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The socialist GDR is for Poland one of the most important pillars on which Poland can lean. It is a guarantee that Poland can exist calmly and securely within its borders. On the other hand, Poland is aware that it has to do everything possible to be a secure, reliable, and strong hinterland for the GDR.

In response to a question, the government spokesman stressed the good results of the exchange of children for vacations last year. The agreement for 1984, signed recently in Warsaw, provides for an increase in this exchange as well as its expansion to trade unionists. His government views this as an important political action and will do everything it can to promote these contacts.

HONECKER, FISHER WELCOME TRUDEAU, ENTOURAGE

LD301639 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arrived in Berlin this afternoon for a visit to the GDR. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister. Other figures were also there to welcome Trudeau and his entourage.

Honecker, Trudeau Open Talks

LD311007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau began political discussions in Berlin on Tuesday. The Canadian head of government was cordially received by his host at 1000 in the foyer of the State Council building in Berlin's Marx-Engels-Platz. The two representatives will also hold discussions with other GDR and Canadian public figures. Pierre Trudeau will visit places of interest in the GDR capital today and later hold a press conference.

HONECKER RECEIVES HUSAK BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU301747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has conveyed the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Distinguished Comrade Honecker:

I sincerely thank you for the heartfelt greetings and congratulations on my 71st birthday. I avail myself of this opportunity to wish you, the SED Central Committee, the GDR Communists, and working people much success in the work to make their socialist homeland flourish and in the joint struggle for peace in the world, in which we further continue treading the road toward consolidating the friendship and fraternal alliance between our two parties and countries.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SRI LANKAN CP

AU301807 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed the following greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates to the 12th Sri Lankan CP Congress.

Esteemed Comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates to the 1wth Sri Lankan CP Congress on behalf of the GDR's Communists and all working people. The 12th Sri Lankan CP Congress is taking place at a time in which it is necessary to rally all peace-loving forces against the adventurous policy of U.S. imperialism. This policy of aggressive arms drive, dictat, interference, and international terrorism endangers security and the basis of human existence. The international solidarity of communists is eminently important in the struggle for peace.

The SED highly appreciates your party's policy aimed at defending independence, nonalignment, and the peaceful life of Sri Lanka's inhabitants. It watches with great sympathy the brave struggle of Sri Lanka's Communists against slander and persecution as well as their efforts to secure the working people's gains.

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys best wishes to you for good progress in your deliberations. We wish you creative vigor and new successes in the struggle of the Sri Lankan people for an existence worthy of human beings in peace and security, for defending their democratic gains and institutions, for understanding among peoples, for socialism, and for strengthening and consolidating your party.

WEST BERLINER CONVICTED OF TRANSIT ABUSE

AU301745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 27 January, the Schwerin Bezirk Court sentenced (West) Berlin resident Karsten Dalfuss under Section 105 of the penal code to 8 years in prison for crimes in abuse of the transit agreement.

The Mercedes automobile used for the crime with license plate No B-VZ 606 was impounded. Dalfuss actively participated in subversive acts against the GDR organized in a ganglike manner. In order to earn money by criminal means, he voluntarily joined as an agent the professional criminal Fuerch gang, which is known to the courts and operates from (West) Berlin. Dalfuss, who has a criminal record and is heavily in debt, recruited another agent for the gang. With him, he undertook according to his orders reconnaisance trips through GDR territory disguised as tourist trips in an automobile that was specially prepared and did not comply with traffic safety requirements.

HERRMANN ADDRESSES NATIONAL FRONT CANDIDATES

LD301532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- The achievements accomplished by works collectives in all sectors of the economy during the first weeks of 1984 and the work of the citizens in the "Join In -- Make Our Towns and Communities More Attractive" initiative reflect confidence in the GDR's domestic and foreign policy course. This was stated by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a meeting in Berlin on Monday of the central democratic block of parties and mass organizations in the GDR.

It was the turn of the Democratic Peasants' Party in Germany (DBD) and its chairman, Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, to chair the meeting. They discussed joint tasks in preparing for the elections to the district (kreis) assemblies, municipal assemblies, borough assemblies and local councils on 6 May.

Joachim Herrmann said at the meeting that the candidates of the GDR National Front and their voters can appraoch the elections with good results and in the knowledge of secure prospects. In the past legislative period, the best economic and social results ever were achieved, particularly in the field of socialist municipal policy. These are a solid foundation for discussing future tasks during trusting and diverse discussions with voters, and for further strengthening the GDR with the aid of the citizens' great readiness to work. In every district, in every town, every village, and in every house, achieving fresh, visible progress for the benefit of the citizens' well-being is the uppermost concern of municipal elections.

During the ensuing discussion, representatives from all parties and mass organizations spoke. They discussed the individual contributions by members of their parties and organizations toward strengthening the GDR on an all-round basis.

BRIEFS

AID FOR AFGHANISTAN -- GDR Ambassador Kurt Krueger handed over GDR solidarity goods to the Organization for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship in Afghanistan. The goods include medicine for the country's hospitals, blankets for an orphans' home, as well as educational materials and laboratory equipment for the University of Kabul. The solidarity goods are used in particular to ease the consequences of the earthquake which took place at the end of last year. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

FDJ BRIGADE TO ETHIOPIA -- An FDJ friendship brigade was seen off in Berlin on 23 January to work in Socialist Ethiopia for several months. Guenter Bohn, secretary of the Central Council, pointed to the close long-standing relations between the FDJ and the Ethiopian youth organization. He expressed the conviction that the 15 GDR young people will fulfill the tasks ahead of them purposefully and on schedule. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 23 Jan 84 DW]

USSR CITES U.S. 'COUNTRADICTIONS' ON DISARMAMENT

LD301002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The Soviet Union an aide memoire, has called the attention of the United States to contradictions of American policy relating to arms control and disarmament. The Soviet Embassy in Washington delivered the document to the U.S. State Department. Among other things, it emphasizes that according to the Helsinki Final ACt, Washington undertook the obligation to participate in efforts aimed at reducing military tension and at cooperation in disarmament. In reality, however, in recent years the United States took several steps which have increased the danger of war. The Soviet aide memoire lists as an example the deployment in Europe of U.S. nuclear weapons, and also steps by Washington that are a breach of the international agreements on strategic weapons.

REAGAN ANNOUNCEMENT NOT 'SPEECH OF HIGH STANDARD'

LD301003 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The American President has officially announced that he will be a candidate in this year's presidential elections. Here is Elemer Csak from New York:

[Csak] In a broadcast costing $400,000, Ronald Reagan announced in a 5-minute speech what everybody had taken for granted, that is, he would compete for the presidential chair for the next 4 years.

The three largest television and radio companies transmitted Reagan's speech at 1645 Hungarian time. In the short time available, Reagan did not undertake an electioneering speech of high standard. In essence, he briefly repeated what he already expounded last week, that during his presidency the United States began moving out of the economic crisis and had become stronger militarily, and that his renomination sought to finish the program of building up the country. The President also announced that the Republican vice presidential candidate will be his current deputy, George Bush.

COMMENTARY ON UNDERSTANDING FOOD PRICE RISES

LD301247 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Jan 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] Our commentator (Ivan Foldi) is one of those people who does not fully understand many things. However, not only did he understand the event of the week, but also, together with many people, he foresaw it.

[(Foldi)] Everyone knew it would happen, only they did not know when. There were some who expected it sooner, and some who expected it later. Normal logic dictated the 15th or 1st, or perhaps 30 January, the Monday falling closest to 1 February, but not 23 January. Twenty-three is not a lucky number -- I have never won with it in the lottery.

However, definite signs indicated that an increase was due. For example, the "Telephone Doctor" programs from 16-21 January, dealt with the topic: Why is cheese a valuable milk product? Valuable? Is it not so? Less meat, more cheese, because it is healthier! Undoubtedly, cheese is good not only for the stomach and the heart, but also the nerves. It did not become more expensive.

He who does not like cheese must also understand this development. With this measure, it is intended to bring us closer to the West European meat consumption customs. It is well known that meat is weighed in grams in several countries. For instance, in Britain, anyone who asks for 1,000 grams, that is 1 kg, is the object of attention. Is he preparing for dinner, or is he a jewel thief?

My experience of several decades is that, in the long run, we adopt only the custom or method, no matter from where it comes, that fits our traditions, that is accepted by our stomach. Linked to Western meat consumption customs is the even more unpleasant example of work pace and standards. Thus far, even with this there has been no success at feeding us, even if we could eat more by copying this. [sentence as heard]

There was another preliminary sign; it is necessary to be able to read not only between the lines, but also behind the shop shelves: In the middle of last week, the larger ABC food stores were fully stocked with various types of beers, including "Kobanyai" [Hungarian brand], and a great amount of meat was displayed, which, of course, was (?purchased). Items with prices fixed by the authorities differ from those that are free-priced in that prior to any price rise, they, for the most part, do not disappear. Moreover, they are put on public display -- let them be taken away and let it be known that we have something to raise.

And this week, having learned about the new prices, I realized that the communique we read in our program last week, and which was carried in the Sunday papers -- the official price communique -- is similar to Shakespeare's sonnets; just recently an American professor of literature stated that 154 additional sonnets are hidden between their lines. So it is with the price communique, which did not list everything. Some headings, for example, dealt with the cost of catered school meals.

We are reassured, according to official pronouncements, that these measures are necessary to ensure further supplies, and that, having made certain sacrifices, we will attain a higher standard of living.

And now, as an acquaintance, I greet the hen, who, even though she, like her great great grandmother, does not lay golden eggs, and even after the 10 percent rise in her price, appears to be a bargain in comparison to a pork chop, or, more so, a steak.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM EXPORTS INCREASE -- Budapest, January 20 (MTI) -- The export of Hungarian aluminium semi-finished and finished products have increased five times since 1970. Despite unfavourable market conditions, the aluminium industry considerably improves the country's foreign trade balance. Discussing the implementation of the central development programme of the aluminium industry, the Thursday session of the government stated that the bauxite production had increased from two to three million tonnes since 1970. With new factories built, the annual production of alumina has increased from 450 to 880 thousand tonnes. Under the Hungarian-Soviet alumina-aluminium agreement, which has considerably contributed to the development, an annual 330 thousand tonnes of Hungarian alumina are smelt in the Soviet Union, and Hungary gets back 165 thousand tonnes of aluminium annually. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 20 Jan 84 LD]

WARSAW, PAP ON SOVIET AIDE MEMOIRE TO U.S.

Foreign Reaction Noted

LD302129 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] First foreign reactions to the Soviet memorandum delivered to the State Department point out that this document contains a detailed list of instances when the United States violated the SALT agreements and other disarmament agreements. The opinion is expressed that the purpose of the Soviet aide-memoire is to bring home to the Reagan team that attempts to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union and its allies are futile and dangerous.

Journalist on Memorandum

LD302215 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 30 Jan 84

["Following Soviet Aide Memoire (by PAP journalist)" --PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan -- The Soviet aide memoire presented to the U.S. State Department [words indistinct] doped with their own vision of their country's present and (?future) [words indistinct] as far as nuclear missiles go, that the attempts to gain a military advantage over the Soviet Union and its allies are not only futile and dangerous but incompatible with the international commitments of the United States and that at best, (?the entire) world -- [words indistinct] with the arms race -- will pay ever more for ever less security.

It is hard to predict if the U.S. answer to the Soviet document is going to offer anything else part from to-date evasion and dodge. However, it is worth [words indistinct] that the U.S. President dreams of imposing Pax Americana worldwide, the Soviet Union patiently [word indistinct] him to return to the road of detente and peaceful co-existence based on equal rights, the road which his predecessors seemed to be entering a decade back.

[Words indistinct] aide memoire contains a distressing list of cases of the United States violating the SALT accords and other allied agreements negotiated in the golden age of international detente. It has turned out that Washington fails to observe practically any of those documents, though at first -- just like Moscow -- it had approached them as the groundwork for a world without wars and though they bear the signatures of U.S. presidents who preceded Ronald Reagan.

The former presidents seemed to acknowledge the principles of (?strategic) parity and equal security of the United States and the Soviet Union, while Ronald Reagan has taken a frantic and unfeasible course towards the Soviet Union, a course based on the false preconception according to which the United States will get safer if it attains a military superiority over the Soviet Union.

That is why President Reagan has shipped Pershing-2 missiles to Europe which when installed in the vicinity of Soviet borders become a first-strike weapon of strategic character, though their very presence on our continent is incompatible with the SALT II accord. That is also why President Reagan has launched his huge programme for MX and Midgetman missiles, submarines equipped with the Trident missiles, B-16 bomber planes, and cruise missiles, though this, too, is imcompatible with the above agreements.

TRADING QUIET ON FIRST DAY OF NEW PRICES

LD301934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Today was the first day on which the new, higher food prices were in force. Traders provided proper information on the new prices. There were considerably fewer customers in the stores than before the price increases; this was because households had laid in reserves earlier.

Understandably, lively discussions are going on at workplaces. As PAP writes, there were many critical comments although the possibilities of additional earnings, most preferably in one's own factory, were pointed out, above all. Work forces are also showing an interest in the steps taken by plant administrations to soften the effects of price increases by higher earnings through better use of working time and additional work. Awareness is growing that the best way to fight inflation is to use materials and raw materials economically, to fight wastage, to improve production quality, and to improve labor organization and discipline, not only in worker posts but also in management posts.

Comment on Food Price Increases

LD301748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] It has happened. Beginning today we are going to buy food which is on the average 10 percent more expensive. Buy? Well, perhaps not such a great amount as just before the price increase, but there were customers in the shops as usual this morning. The everyday process of buying rolls, cheese or butter was augmented by an additional question: How much does it cost now? The shop assistant's answers could cause irritation or not arouse any great emotion, but it probably was and is clear to everyone that the price increases had to happen, and that prices have to rise every so often. (?Hardened) economists think that for this regulation to bring the expected results, we should pay 20 and not 10 percent more for food. However, the social consultation, which lasted almost 2 months, and also the data which give a picture of the state of our family budgets, showed that such a radical solution would considerably lower the standard of living of the Polish family. The scale of the increases was therefore lessened and the prices of products basic to the feeding of low-income families were left unchanged. As a result, we have a solution that is not praised by the supporters of a pure economic move and that we consumers also have to come to terms with. But such is the price of compromise, especially on such a delicate issue as food prices. Let us assess their influence on our life no earlier than in several or several dozen days' time. So, a little patience.

In fact, we knew everything about the price increases earlier, and that the January ration cards were only valid up to the end of last week. Everybody saw what happened in the final days in the shops. Those less hardened to standing in long lines, for example, old and sick people, bought beef with bones for all the coupons, although they theoretically have the right to a piece of something better. But when the better meat was delivered -- and indeed it was from time to time -- the crowd surged to the counter and there was no chance for the weaker ones. Some people counted on the last day, Saturday; unfortunately, there were too many of them and on Saturday the lines reached record lengths. It is not hard to imagine how those who stood for several hours and those who managed to squeeze in between deliveries, at the cost of getting the worst scraps lying on the counter -- how they all took the news on Saturday at 1830 on Warsaw television: Some meat shops will be open on Sunday, as well, up to 1400. Even the addresses of those shops were given. All to meet the citizen half-way, as they say. Except that he no longer had a ration card. We look at such shops yesterday, quite well supplied, which nobody was in fact entering. Yes, indeed, good intentions came up against hard reality. That is life.

WARSAW ON 'SUCCESS' AT URSUS, AFP STRIKE REPORT

LD302322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Monday, 30 January was the day on which the work force of the Ursus engineering works achieved their first production success this year, by carrying out the monthly plan 24 hours before the deadline. Meanwhile, on that same day, the Warsaw correspondent of the French news agency told the world in a dispatch that the workers of many departments of the Ursus Tractor Plant in the Warsaw suburbs, employing 16,000 people, went on strike on Monday, in the form of a slowdown at work, in order to protest the new price increase for foodstuffs that came into force that day. Here is yet another example of the credibility of reports from Poland from an author unfriendly to us.

2,700 EXPELLED FROM PZPR SINCE NINTH CONGRESS

LD302121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Since the Ninth PZPR Congress, commissions of party control have expelled more than 2,700 persons from the PZPR and carried out about 1,700 party penalties for activities contrary to ideological and political principles, assuming defeatist stances or breaching the principles of democratic centralism. These facts are included in the report on the activity of the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP] that is being prepared for the national conference of PZPR delegates and that has been discussed at the 12th plenary session of the Central Commission.

It has been stated that CKKP activity after the ninth congress has concentrated on struggle against forces that were striving to weaken the party through undermining its Marxist and Leninist identity and weakening internationalist ties. During that time 261 decisions were adopted. They concerned expulsions from party ranks and more than 930 penalties were carried out. The commissions of party control in their work decisively reacted against the phenomenon of rebirth of arrogance toward the working people, corruption, anarchy, favoritism, cliques, and bureaucratic distortions.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NEW PAN CHAIRMAN KOSTRZEWSKI

LD310501 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Professor Jan Karol Kostrzewski, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN]. During the talk, the main problems of the academy's activity were discussed in the context of development of Polish science and its participation in the socioeconomic life of the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

Oprea, Andrei Welcome Gromyko

AU301228 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] A USSR party and government delegation arrived in Bucharest on January 30, composed of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; K.V. Rusakov, secretary CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bucharest.

The delegation was met at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; and Traian Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Participating Officials Named

AU310831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2216 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/1/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met and conducted talks, on Monday in the afternoon, with the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

Attending the talks are:

For Romania: Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the party general secretary and to the president of the republic; Traian Dudas, member of the CC of the RCP, Romania's ambassador to the USSR; Mihai Nicolae, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Stancu, vice-chairman of the Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration and Cooperation.

For the USSR: K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU; N.V. Talyzin, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CC of the CPSU, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Romania; V.G. Makarov, adviser to A.A. Gromyko; B.I. Poklad, deputy director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; V.I. Potapov, head of section at the CC of the CPSU; L.I. Boyko, minister, adviser at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest; N.A. Remzhevskiy, instructor at the Foreign Relations Section of the CC of the CPSU; N.V. Mikhaylenko, reviewer at the Council of Ministers; V.A. Lapshin, secretary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A.A. Gromyko conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, to all the comrades in the RCP leadership, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov himself, a warm salute and most cordial wishes.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that on his behalf, and on behalf of the RCP leadership, Yuriy Andropov and the other comrades in the CPSU leadership be conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes of good health.

During the talks the sides informed mutually of the progress of the socialist construction in Romania and the USSR, of the way the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union work to implement the resolutions of the 12th congress and of the national conference of the RCP and of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, respectively, and of the way they solve the problems related to the economic and social development in the two countries.

The sides also exchanged views on the stage attained by the bilateral relations, the ways and means for a further development of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation in the political, economic and trade planes, of cooperation and specialization in production, collaboration in the fields of technology, science, culture and other sectors of activity in joint interest.

The talks proceed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

'Comradely' Talks Held

AU302015 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon met and had talks with the USSR party-governmental delegation led by Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to all the members of our party leadership warm greetings and most cordial wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and personally on behalf of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes for health on behalf of himself and of our party leadership to Comrade Yuriy Andropov and to the other members of the CPSU leadership.

The talks are proceeding in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Ceausescu-Gromyko Dinner Toasts

AU310835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2236 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/1/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave a dinner in honor of the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, on January 30.

Attending were A.A. Gromyko, K.V. Rusakov, N.V. Talyzin, as well as Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the USSR in Bucharest, other Soviet officials.

Attending were Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Manea Manescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, Miu Dobrescu, Marin Enache, Ioan Totu, Ion Ursu, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, other Romanian officials.

During the dinner, Nicolae Ceausescu and A. Gromyko proposed brief toasts.

Expressing the wish and conviction that the visit of the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, the talks held on the occasion will contribute to the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations, Nicolae Ceausescu toasted a good collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples and wished the Soviet peoples new successes in their development on the path of socialism and communism, the health of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the health of A.A. Gromyko, of the other members of the Soviet delegation, of those attending the dinner.

A.A. Gromyko thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the wishes addressed and toasted the progress and welfare of the Romanian people, the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Soviet Union and Romania, between the CPSU and the RCP, between the peoples of the two countries, the health of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the attendance.

The dinner passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Soviet Reportage on Visit

For reportage on the visit by a party and government delegation of the USSR to Romania, led by Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign ministers of the USSR, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, including talks between Gromyko and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Eastern Europe section of the 31 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REAGAN, BUSH TO SEEK REELECTION IN NOVEMBER

AU301340 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] In a televised message, President Ronald Reagan has announced his intention to run for a second term in office in the presidential elections in November. He added that Vice President George Bush will also seek a renewal of his mandate.

The list of Republican candidates is to be officially endorsed at the party convention, which is scheduled to take place in Dallas in August. As for the Democratic opposition, so far eight personalities have announced their intention to seek nomination to the supreme state function, among them former Vice President Walter Mondale.

CEAUSESCU GREETS JARUZELSKI ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU301927 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland.

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland, Warsaw.

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we extend to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and the friendly Polish people, warm fraternal greetings and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Romanian-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid.

During the 35 years that have passed since the treaty was signed, the Romanian-Polish relations of traditional friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid have been on an upward course.

The new treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between our countries, signed on 12 November 1970, marked a superior stage in the development of political, economic, cultural, and technical-scientific cooperation between our parties and countries, in the struggle for peace, security, and international cooperation.

We express on this occasion, too, our conviction that by firmly acting to implement the agreements achieved at a high level, Romanian-Polish relations will continuously develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Polish peoples, for the successful construction of socialism in our countries, and for the general cause of socialism and peace.

On the occasion of the anniversary of this document, we wish you, dear comrades, and all the Polish people complete success in building the new society, for the prosperity and development of socialist Poland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING CSSR AMBASSADOR

AU281837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/1/1984 -- On January 28 President Nicolae Ceausescu received the ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Bucharest, Josef Simon, on ending his mission in Romania. The talk held on the occasion proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT BIRTHDAY CEREMONY 26 JAN

AU301714 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 26 January birthday ceremony held in Bucharest at the Central Committee headquarters]

[Text] Dear Comrades, I want to express thanks to all of you and to the Political Executive Committee for the congratulations and wishes you conveyed to me today.

I view these wishes as an expression of the fact that while fulfilling the responsibilities entrusted to me by the party and people together with the entire party, the Central Committee, and the Political Executive Committee, I have been striving and I am striving to unwaveringly implement the party program and the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference.

All the results we have achieved in rapidly developing our fatherland are a consequence of the correct policies pursued by our party and of the implementation of general truths to the specific conditions prevailing in our country.

Our great achievements in building socialism are the result of the work of our heroic workers class, of the peasantry, intelligentsia, and all working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people who, closely united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and led by our Communist Party, are resolutely working to implement the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism.

The year we just finished brought new and important achievements in all areas of activity. Our fatherland has traveled another important road toward the strategic objectives established by the party program and the 12th congress. We have adopted measures to raise the people's material and cultural living standard. We were in a position to take such measures due to the results obtained in socioeconomic development and in implementing the 5-year plan objectives.

It is true that last year we did not attain all our goals. However, it can be stated that we nevertheless achieved noteworthy results which demonstrate the capabilities of our socialist system and of our people who, led by the party, are endeavoring to overcome all domestic and international difficulties and to ensure our country's resolute progress toward the high peaks of a communist society.

We are now at the beginning of a new year. It may be said that 1984 will be decisive for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. We have a plan and various clear programs for all sectors. The decisive factor now is to optimally fulfill all the provisions of the plan and of the programs.

We must particularly ensure the resolute implementation of the new economic mechanism and must apply the socialist system of remuneration in all areas according to work, a system which envisages that each working person can have unlimited income -- there are no upper or lower limits -- according to his work and to his contribution to our country's development.

We must more resolutely implement the provisions of the overall contract system in all sectors and must base all activities upon the socialist principles of labor and remuneration.

We have adopted very important programs concerning economic productivity, quality, and efficiency. We must act more resolutely to implement the energy program and to more markedly develop our resources of raw materials. We must steadfastly pursue the 12th congress target concerning a new quality of work and life in all areas.

We have also adopted clear agricultural programs. At the end of the year and this month, we held ample disucssions on this topic. This year we must ensure that our agricultural sector obtains large, record crops, and must increase the contribution made by that sector to the general development of the fatherland and to increasingly better meeting the requirements of all our people.

Let us not forget for a moment that the achievement of the great objectives set for this year and for the current 5-year plan must be based on the most recent achievements of science and technology, which requires more significant improvements in and more resolute endeavors to enhance the contribution of science to solving all problems concerning our socioeconomic development.

Let us resolutely implement the law and decisions on improving our educational system and raising the professional and scientific-technical skills of all working people.

In the final analysis, people are the decisive factor for the achievement of our targets. Hence, we must more resolutely act to raise the professional and scientific, as well as the political-ideological level and shape a new man, a builder of socialism.

For that we must further improve our party activities. The party must better fulfill its role as the leading political force, unite the efforts of all people in all sectors, and assert its leading role not through general theses, but through the practical activities of each party organization and committee, of the Central Committee and of central bodies, and through the manner in which each activist and party member works to implement the party policies.

As I have said, all our achievements attest to the correctness of our party policies and the strength of our party policy and activities. However, we are faced with new and important tasks and thus we must understand that party activities, too, must rise to the level of our strategic political objectives.

We must improve political organization activities, allocate cadres more efficiently, and enhance responsibility, order, and discipline in all areas. The communists, beginning with the activists and basic party cadres, must be among the most active in the pursuit of those objectives.

It is absolutely necessary that we strengthen the spirit of collective work and ensure optimal activities by party organs and by bodies of socialist democracy. We must develop our workers and revolutionary democracy. However, we must not forget for a moment that no one should rest content with general activities and that each person must continually question his own work and his own contribution to both the activities of collective bodies and to fulfilling his own responsibilities. The work and activities of collective democratic bodies cannot replace the activities of each member of a collective or of each party and state activist.

Once again, I want to stress that we must resolutely work to optimally fulfill the provisions of the plan and of programs for this year. We must come to the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation and to the 13th party congress with the provisions of the plan and of programs fulfilled in all their indexes and with improved activities in all areas. That is the only way to bring good results to the congress! Only thus will we be in a position to discuss at the congress and establish new objectives for the implementation of the party program for the period ending in 1990.

I am firmly convinced that we have all the requirements and that we will work in order to be able to report noteworthy results both at the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation and at the 13th party congress. We will thus be in a position to report to the people and the party new and important success in our socioeconomic development and thus in strengthening the economic situation of our country and its independence and sovereignty.

As for international topics, they were extensively discussed toward the end of the year. Indeed, the international situation has become very serious. Consistent efforts are being made now in the world to ease tension. Judging by statements, at least, it would seem that many people are beginning to realize that things have gone too far, that the peoples' interests have been ignored too much, and that the world has been brought to the brink of a nuclear precipice.

There are certains signs that people are beginning to understand that this dangerous course of events must be stopped. The Stockholm conference on confidence and disarmament has occasioned certain contacts and has created some conditions for steps to overcome the current difficult situation. However, we must be fully aware of the fact that the situation remains serious. The nuclear arms race continues and the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles continues, as does the implementation of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union.

This in fact means that the situation is still deteriorating and that the danger of nuclear war is still increasing, a war which, according to all responsible scientists, will destroy life itself on our planet.

That is why the key problem remains the problem of halting the arms race, the deployment of U.S. missiles, and the implementation of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and the implementation of genuine disarmament measures under strict international control. Currently there is no more important problem than that of nuclear disarmament and of halting the deployment of U.S. missiles and the implementation of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union!

Negotiations must be resumed on removing all intermediate-range missiles and other nuclear weapons, and on freeing Europe from nuclear arms through the implementation of genuine disarmament measures.

There are many problems in the world. As is well known, Romania firmly recommends that all these problems be solved solely through negotiations and that the use and threat of force should be completely eschewed.

On this occasion, too, I want to stress that resolute steps must be taken to contribute to overcoming the grave international situation. We must further strengthen our cooperation with all nations and all forces that are in favor of a policy of peace and cooperation based on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterferance in internal affairs.

We always endeavored and will continue to endeavor to tighten our relations and solidarity with communist and workers parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, and all democratic parties and forces, and with all organizations that work for a policy of international peace and cooperation.

We greatly value the role played by political forces, including communist and workers parties, and we believe that responsible efforts are now necessary more than ever to preserve and consolidate the unity of communist and workers parties and each communist and workers party. Any weakening of a party, whatever the justifications, or the establishment of parallel parties, as recently happened in Spain, for example, are steps that can only weaken the respective parties and are totally inexplicable, unless it is a question of personal ambitions, to say the least. In any event, such actions only weaken the strength of the communist parties or of a communist party, and the strength of the workers class.

As far as we are concerned, we will do all we can, as in the past, to strengthen cooperation with communist and workers parties on the basis of equality and of revolutionary principles, proceeding from each party's right to deal with its own problems in close unity with the workers class and with the people in the country in which it carries out its activities.

Dear comrades, once again I want to express thanks for your wishes and for the appreciation you have expressed for my activities. As I said before, I view this as a sign of appreciation for our party's activities and I want to assure you, the party Central Committee and all the people, that in the future, too, I will do my best to justify the trust of the party and the responsibilities entrusted to me by the party and people. We will ensure that our party fulfills its historical mission in building a better and more just society. As in the past, in the future, too, I will spare no effort in serving the cause of socialism, the party, and above all, the people and their supreme interests for well-being, happiness, independence, and peace.

Once again I want to thank you and in my turn to wish you success in your work. I want to convey to the entire party and to the people wishes for ever greater successes, health, and happiness! (lively applause)

ANDREI LAUDS CEAUSESCU FOREIGN POLICY, QUALITIES

AU302004 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 5, 26 Jan 84 pp 2-3

[Article by Stefan A. Andrei: "Nicolae Ceausescu -- The Great Prestige of Thinking and Actions Devoted to the Cause of Peace, Independence, and Cooperation in the World"]

[Text] All the national endeavors along the path of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism, combined with Romania's active, dynamic, and original contribution to solving the major and complex problems of the contemporary world have their lasting foundation, decisive propelling force, profound resources of ceaseless revolutionary renewal, and great historical perspective in the thinking and actions of the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The almost 20 years since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu came to the leadership of the fatherland's destinies are clear proof of what an exceptional period, stemming from the actions and thinking of an exceptional personality, means. National awareness of the unprecedented historic accomplishments of this period naturally elicit the appreciation and gratitude of the entire country for the qualities that strongly and brilliantly mark President Nicolae Ceausescu's personality: ardent patriotic devotion and steadfast revolutionary passion, profound and all-encompassing thinking on Romania's course of action in a constantly changing world, admirable capacity for analysis and synthesis that ensures correct and lasting major options and decisions capable of withstanding the test of time and life, bold identification and promotion of what is new, an unforgiving attitude toward inertia and toward all kinds of prejudices and dogmas, a resolute attitude against the anachronistic policy of domination and exploitation, and scientific understanding of the causes and consequences of national and international events in close connection with the requirements of the present times and with the vast horizons of a future conceived of as the conscious work of our own people and of the nations of the world. Those are qualities that, perceived in the actions of the most prominent communist of the country and most beloved son of the people, have become a mode of morality and political attitude for our entire socialist nation. These political and moral guidelines have been at the roots of a policy in which our people have found their aspirations most clearly reflected. They have given birth to the national consciousness of belonging to and even identifying with a certain era, an era legitimately bearing the name of the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the founding father of the present and future Romania.

Achieving a remarkable blend of the requirements of national development and those of building a world of peace and national and social justice, and proceeding from the essential links between our own people's destinies and those of the other peoples, President Nicolae Ceausescu is the illustrious author of a foreign policy conceived as one of the indispensible facets of socialist construction and as a factor for ensuring optimal development conditions through responsible participation in building a harmonious and viable world of peace and cooperation governed by the principles of equality and of freedom and independence for each nation.

As an expression of the Romanian people's aspirations for and natural inclination to peace and immovably anchored in our national identity, the foreign policy promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu has earned great prestige in the world through its dynamic, principled, and creative contribution to solving complex international problems in keeping with the interests of the peoples. Based on a lucid analysis of the contradictions and phenomena prevailing in our times and clearly perceiving the major directions of international events, this policy identifies the paths that are to be followed and the best and most expeditious means of action through which the masses -- conscious writers of history -- can achieve, through united struggle, their vital aspirations for peace, security, cooperation, and progress.

In the concept of the party secretary general, a precise materialist-dialectical and historical analysis is shaped by its revolutionary finality. Hence, what characterizes this policy is not just the correct perception and clear presentation of a given phenomenon, but the consistent adoption of active and militant positions in highlighting and singling out the profound trends of history that bring rejuvenation with them and the means capable of asserting and consolidating this rejuvenation. This is the source of the extraordinary capacity for social mobilization of the international policy ideas and initiatives promoted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The dialectics of his thinking are logically fulfilled in the sphere of rejuvenating and innovative actions. The prestige of the thinker that identifies the truth is reflected in the actions -- often pioneering and as often confirmed by life -- of the doer who knows that political acts cannot be limited to analyses and decisions made in offices and chanceries, but are verified and bear fruit on the historic fronts of struggle for truth and life. President Nicolae Ceausescu won this prestige for Romania through his prodigious international activities, in which the clearsightedness of political options found appropriate expression in political actions received -- at home and abroad -- as actions of historic revolutionary creation that consistently focus international issues on the nations' right to peace and to free and independent development, without any foreign interference.

In the current conditions of acute international tension, President Nicolae Ceausescu's special merit is to have reached a profound understanding of the complex mechanism of events and phenomena, to have unraveled opposing trends, and to have deciphered and highlighted priorities requiring political action. A sense of responsibility for mankind's fate and confidence in reason and in peoples' capability to impose, through joint struggle, a radically new course of international developments are the inexhaustible and inspiring fountainheads of comprehensive and realistic arguments in support of peace.

The unprecedented scope of the arms race, primarily of the nuclear arms race, the particular deterioration of the situation in Europe, the perpetuation of conflicts and hotbeds of tension and the emergence of new ones, the deepening gaps between rich and poor countries, the undermining of the spirit of cooperation, the proliferation of mistrust and the expanding spheres of confrontation, the intensified struggle for zones of influence and spheres of domination, ever more numerous attempts on the sovereignty of states, and recourse to the policy of force and dictat are the factors that have created a worrying and dangerous atmosphere in international life, to which Romania and its president call attention and urge actions to overcome it. Such an analysis is a warning and attests to the courage to call things by their name and not to hide the truth from peoples. Its forceful arguments demonstrate that the present course can lead to nuclear catastrophe. In this situation, passivity and acceptance of faits accomplis are profoundly alien to President Nicolae Ceausescu's thinking and actions. Examining its present and future consequences, he goes to the roots of its causes and identifies all mankind's resources for peace and progress. In examining the international confrontation between two diametrically opposed trends -- a trend toward domination and dictat on the one hand and on the other hand the legitimate desire for independence, freedom, and peace of the great majority of nations, Romania's president inspiringly demonstrates not just requirements, but also ways of making reason, right against might, and international understanding and security triumph. By virtue of his sense of responsibility for mankind's destinies and for the sacred right of people to a free and dignified life, President Nicolae Ceausescu urges united actions -- before it becomes too late -- and concrete measures to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, to ease tension, and to resume the policy of detente, cooperation, independence, and peace. The supreme objective of all President Nicolae Ceausescu's great international initiatives, interventions, and actions is to solve the fundamental problem of our era: To prevent war and safeguard peace, halt the arms race, begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and thus build a better and more just world, a world of cooperation and understanding among all states.

All of Romania's international activities are strongly anchored in the unwavering conviction that by acting in unity the peoples can say a firm NO to the policy of force and arming and oppose the return to "cold war." They can ensure the triumph of the policy of national independence, detente, disarmament, and peace. These requirements are fully met by the vast international activities carried out by our party and state, activities decisively activated by the summit dialogues consistently promoted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Pleading for and acting to widely develop interstate relations based on the new principles of relations -- full equality of rights, respect by all and in all circumstances for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and each people's right to independently decide on its destiny -- President Nicolae Ceausescu has also asserted in international life the invaluable assets of a new and profoundly democratic peace structure, designed to secure the participation of all states, primarily of the developing, nonaligned, small- and medium-sized countries, in solving the key problems of the modern world.

The clear definition of our era and its priorities in the light of the interconnections that characterize world developments make President Nicolae Ceausescu's foreign policy a universal, global and multidimensional policy. The struggle for peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world, disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, a new world economic order, closing gaps and eliminating underdevelopment, settling all disputes and conflicts exclusively through political means, and all mankind's great causes are the objectives pursued by Romania's foreign policy and by President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the achievement of which no effort is spared, no resource is viewed as wasted, and no possibility ignored. That is even more true at the present time of a grave and dangerous deterioration in the international situation. Profoundly mobilizing, principled, characterized by a spirit of initiative and dialogue and by a responsible commitment to solve problems decisive for mankind's destiny itself, the untiring international activities carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu have earned the esteem, high consideration, and prestige due a work dedicated to the vital interests of the Romanian people and of all the peoples, and to building a world free of arms and wars, a world of peace and cooperation.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BOTSWANA -- Gaborone AGERPRES 25/01/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged in Gaborone between Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Republic of Botswana, Quett K. J. Masire, when Gheorghe Badrus presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to Botswana. During the ceremony, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, satisfaction was expressed at the productive talks the two presidents had during the visit President Quett Masire paid to Romania in September 1983. The wish was also expressed to work for the carrying into effect of the understandings covenanted at top level, of the provisions of the documents on Romanian-Botswana cooperation, for the intensification of the cooperation between the two countries on an international plane. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 25 Jan 84 AU]

REAGAN CAMPAIGN STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES VIEWED

LD301109 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1009 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, Jan. 30 (TANJUG) -- With the statement that his work "is not finished" U.S. President Reagan confirmed on television last night (Sunday) he will try at the elections next November to win another term of office in the White House.

Reagan has thus joined in the election campaign, in which eight Democratic candidates already participate, among them former Vice-President Walter Mondale, who has the greatest chances of them all to be nominated by his party. For the time being Reagan is the only candidate and, as matters seem to [word indistinct] it is little probable that he will have any serious rival in Republican ranks.

Reagan will build his election campaign above all on the economic recovery of the U.S., on its getting out of the recession and on what is often called "restrengthening of the American power", which also appeals to a large number of Americans. The economic recovery in full swing, along with reduction in unemployment, low inflation and the strong dollar will be Reagan's strong card for the elections.

Much more difficulties and dangers wait for Reagan in the sphere of foreign policy, where he caused considerable concern also with the U.S. voter by some of his moves, as are the invasion of Grenada, deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and in Central America, deployment of new missiles in Europe, with simultaneous break off of the negotiations with Moscow. In a few of his last speeches Reagan, it is true, tried to renew the dialogue with the other superpower, but matters seem to have gone so far that they cannot change overnight.

The presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, U.S. military commitment in Central America and the entire complex of problems linked to the arms race, that is, to relations between the two superpowers, continue to be, as is considered here, the most vulnerable points of Reagan's policy, which, in case of further deterioration, could have influence also on his election chances and that much more than processes on the domestic scene.

DELEGATION LEADER VIEWS JAKARTA CONFERENCE

AU302046 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] With the adoption of several documents, the Conference of Information Ministers of Nonaligned Countries has been concluded in Jakarta. One of the most significant documents is the Appeal From Jakarta that, along the basic lines of nonaligned policy, most clearly reflects the spirit dominating the conference in the Indonesian capital, said Mitko Calovski, federal secretary for information, in a telephone interview conducted especially for Belgrade radio. Branislav Canak talked with the Federal Secretary Calovski:

[Begin recording] [Canak] Good evening, Comrade Calovski.

[Calovski] Good evening.

[Canak] Tell us what documents were adopted at the Jakarta conference and what they consist of?

[Calovski] Two basic, important documents have been adopted. One of them is actually the final document of the Conference of Information Ministers of the Nonaligned Countries, which is entitled the declaration, and the other one is the Appeal From Jakarta, which is addressed to all information media, that is, various newspapers and radio and television stations in all countries. The final document includes the general views of the nonaligned countries on questions of cooperation in the sphere of information, cooperation among the nonaligned countries as well as overall cooperation and the introduction of equal cooperation, which is in the interest of everybody. The Appeal From Jakarta, however, is topical and probably in a most definite way in this time of complex international relations, appeals to all newspapers and radio and television stations to engage themselves in seeking solutions for international problems from the standpoint nonaligned countries have on the kind of solutions that should be found for international problems in the present complex international economic and political situation.

[Canak] Considering all this, Comrade Calovski, how would you assess the work and results of this conference?

[Calovski] I think that the conference was really successful. The hosts have exerted a great effort. The conference has started at a time of a very complex international situation. The fact that there were over 80 delegations from over 100 nonaligned countries, which were headed by these countries' ministers, attests to the great interest these countries have in cooperation in this field. At this point, the conference has a twofold significance. One applies to this cooperation [words indistinct] the summit of the nonaligned countries, and then offers a basis for developing the widest international cooperation in this domain and overcoming the monopoly that is of course still very much dominant in this sphere. Another aspect is a wider political significance that expresses the awareness of the nonaligned countries that we have entered a complex period of international relations that demands the fullest engagement on the part of the nonaligned countries in a concrete and efficacious way and from the standpoint of their basic positions.

[Canak] Thank you, Comrade Calovski.

[Calovski] I thank you too. [end recording]

MAMULA-LED DELEGATION BEGINS MIDDLE EAST VISIT

Departs for Egypt, Jordan

LD300947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left today, at the head of a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) for an official and friendly visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. During his stay in these friendly nonaligned countries, Admiral Branko Mamula will visit a number of units and installations of the Armed Forces of Egypt and Jordan, and will hold talks with high-ranking military leaders of these countries. The working visit of the federal secretary for national defense to Egypt and Jordan, and his contacts with his hosts should contribute, among other things, to further deepening the traditional good relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and the countries in which he is to spend the coming days.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula and the members of the delegation were seen off at Batajnica Airport by Colonel-General Petar Gracanin, YPA chief of General Staff, Colonel Generals Slobodan Alagic and Sveto Popovic, Rear Admiral Zvonko Kostic, and others. The Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Yugoslavia Mamduh Mustafa 'Abd al-Razzaq and Brigadier General 'Abd al-Gawwad Yusuf, the military attache, were also present at the farewell.

Arrives in Cairo

LD301501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, arrived today for a 5-day official visit to the Egyptian Armed Forces. In the course of the visit Mamula will have talks with his host Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian minister of defense, on promoting cooperation between the armies of the two friendly and nonaligned countries. The federal secretary for national defense is also expected to visit several Egyptian Army units and familiarize himself with the achievements of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Egyptian Reportage

For Egyptian media coverage of the visit to Egypt by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, which began on 30 January, see the Egypt section of the 31 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TANJUG CRITICIZES AWP IRREDENTIST ARTICLE

LD271421 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 27 Jan 84

["Tirana's Message -- Aims Unchanged" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- ZERI I POPULLIT recently felt a great need to give new impetus to Albanian irredentist forces so they will not be discouraged and will continue unabated their anti-Yugoslav activities. At the same time, the organ of the AWP Central Committee again confirmed that the aims of its anti-Yugoslav policy -- crudest interference in the internal affairs of our country, attacks on its integrity and constitutional order, incitement of instability in Kosovo and the whole of Yugoslavia -- still remain the chief and unalterable preoccupation of the leading bodies in Tirana.

The inspiration of all kinds of subversive activity against Yugoslavia therefore continues. ZERI I POPULLIT also confirms that the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania does not choose either its means or its allies in implementing its plans. Tirana's leading newspaper repeats its assertion that "Albania has never interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia." To the authors of the January message to the irredentists even the call to subversive elements not to allow realization of the desire -- above all of the Serbs and of all Yugoslavia -- to "bring Kosovo to its knees and subjugate it," does not represent interference. To this appeal the paper adds the assessment that the position of Albanians has "in fact worsened."

The immediate occasion for ZERI I POPULLIT's exposition of the strategic plans and direct aims against Yugoslavia was the December debate in the LCY Central Committee on realization of the LCY platform in Kosovo. It is understandable why Tirana is dissatisfied with that debate, because it showed the LCY's united approach to the situation in Kosovo and the anti-Yugoslav policies of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Albanian leadership obviously had reason to conclude that events were not, either in Kosovo or in Yugoslavia, following the course it advocated and in which it invested so much propaganda and subversive effort. It was clearly alarmed at the increasing differentiation in Kosovo and the disclosure of the counterrevolutionary aims of the irredentists, the narrowing of the space for the activity of Albanian nationalists and the lack of success of Tirana's campaign in the world aimed at discrediting Yugoslavia. Even "The Titoists," Enver Hoxha's pamphlet that was publicized so noisily and with so much hope in Tirana, did nothing to help. On the contrary, it boomeranged and showed its author to the world in his true light, as an anachronism of the 20th century.

Through the article in ZERI I POPULLIT yet another attempt has been made to encourage irredentist and chauvinistic anti-Yugoslav forces. This time, too, Tirana has identified itself totally with their subversive and most vandalistic actions and programs, reinforcing their and its own pretentions toward "the Albanian territories" in Yugoslavia, as they are frequently officially designated in Tirana.

Faced with the failure of such a policy, the authors of the ZERI I POPULLIT article offer the world some new and "rational" views on the situation in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. We will pick out just a few of them in order to show what they are like.

ZERI I POPULLIT now writes for the first time that "it is not true" that Albania "apparently does not wish" to maintain cultural cooperation with Yugoslavia. If this is really so, which would be welcomed on the Yugoslav side, why does the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania not reply, for example, to the July 1982 Federal Executive Council offer that the two countries should sign an agreement on cultural cooperation for 1983-84 and also why does it not reply to the later proposal by Yugoslavia that Albania itself should propose the text of the agreement that would be jointly discussed? What is the meaning of this assertion by ZERI I POPULLIT, in the context of its earlier most crude attacks on Yugoslavia's proposals and last summer's crude rejection of all our proposals by Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, or rather his making the talks conditional on "a change in atmosphere," that is making the renewal of cultural cooperation conditional on a return to the pre-1981 state of affairs? Perhaps ZERI I POPULLIT and Ramiz Alia have changed their minds, and it can be expected that this will be confirmed by a reply from the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ZERI I POPULLIT adds another "bombshell." The paper now "defends" Tito from "the attacks of the Serbian leadership" on his policy "toward Kosovo." Such "concern" of Tirana for Tito's heritage clearly serves, first, as an attempt to emphasize disunity in the LCY and the SFRY, which ZERI I POPULLIT does by quoting out of context, and second, as additional attempts to discredit the "Greater Serbian chauvinists" as, as it says, "defenders of the Serbian empire." Tito's policy of national equality, based on the Antifascist Council for the Liberation of Yugoslavia, remains the permanent orientation of the LCY and the SFRY. Perhaps ZERI I POPULLIT is reappraising its own views of Tito, whom it has constantly attacked for 35 years as the "accursed enemy" of all Albanians? Did the authors of the article on the "changed" assessment of Tito consult the author of "The Titoists" in which the struggle against "Titoism to the final liquidation of all its forms" is proclaimed as the historic task of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania?

The organ of the AWP Central Committee this time indeed shows its "concern" for the Albanians in Yugoslavia in a new way. It does this by attempting to divide them, in fact, to discredit those Albanians who are prominent in active resistance to the irredentists and to the Stalinist policies of Enver Hoxha.

Looking at the cadre policy in Kosovo in this way, the paper categorizes Albanians into the "good" and the "bad," the "worthy" and "unworthy," depending on how they react to instructions from Tirana. This includes their behavior with regard to calls for the creation of an "ethnically pure" Kosovo modeled on the "ethnically pure" Albania that Enver Hoxha realized by a policy of the crudest denationalization. Tirana has thus proceeded this time from differentiating between Albanians and Serbs and other Slavs to inciting fratricidal struggles between Albanians.

These, therefore, are the messages Tirana is attempting to present to the world as "considered," "sensible," "constructive," and even "conciliatory."

ZERI I POPULLIT is clearly manifesting its own dissatisfaction with the fact that Kosovo is consistently developing and acting -- with the support of all Yugoslavia -- as an integral political, self-managing, economic, and cultural constituent of the Yugoslav community. Tirana would obviously like to see an isolated Kosovo, its own "reserve." The nations and nationalities in Kosovo, of course, think otherwise: They see their future in brotherhood and unity, self-management and joint progress, which they are achieving through their own efforts and with the visible involvement of the entire Yugoslav community.

Yugoslavia has never contested the right of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to interest itself in the position of the Albanian nationality. We will, however, oppose abuses committed on this pretext, which are aimed at crude subversion of the constitutional order of the SFRY and of intranational relations in our country. From this viewpoint the politicizing, subversive, and dangerous "explanations" of Tirana on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which it in fact encourages, are quite transparent.

In the latest article in ZERI I POPULLIT Tirana has confirmed that it does not wish to show the slightest readiness to establish relations with Yugoslavia in keeping with the generally accepted principles of international cooperation. On the contrary, this simply confirms that conditions are clearly not yet ripe in Tirana for acceptance of Yugoslavia's constantly reiterated desire for the establishment of good-neighborly relations.

There is scarcely any need to emphasize how misguided and illusory are Tirana's attempts to realize its plans. It is not helped either by its attempts to interest external factors in its aims. In their unchanged anti-Yugoslav behavior, certain forces in Albania -- on this occasion, too -- are attempting to turn primarily their own country but also the Balkans as a whole into yet another potential center of European and world conflict, to open up the way for external interference in this region to the detriment of all the peoples of this area.

Yugoslavia will continue to do all it can to thwart such risky adventurism, while at the same time attempting to develop relations of equitable cooperation with its neighbor. No one can deprive it, however, of the right to oppose irresponsible behavior by anyone, nor the right to oppose the plan of Albania and those forces whose activities encourage and assist the leadership in Tirana.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES SECURITY

LD302354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] chaired by Milka Planinc, today discussed the current security situation in the country and the tasks in the sphere of security.

The council's assessment -- says the statement of the Federal Information Secretariat -- is that the situation of society is marked by great efforts and great sacrifices aimed at overcoming the problems brought about by the economic crisis. In solving these problems our political and socioeconomic system is strengthening and further developing. At the same time, the council noted that some external and internal elements continue activities aimed at threatening security in the country. They deliberately use the economic difficulties in the country with the aim of increasing lack of faith in the ability of constitutional institutions and organized socialist forces in the country, and with the aim of thwarting the overcoming of the present economic difficulties, and they are trying to negate and render valueless the results achieved in our development.

What also exerts a negative influence on the security situation is the exacerbation and the arms race. All this demands further efficient and responsible activity by security organs and services, within their powers, as well as of all subjects of social self-protection. This also demands organized and broad ideopolitical activity in society with the aim of training socialist forces and institutions, both in the ideopolitical sense and for action, in order that they implement more efficiently and more successfully their role in society.

In discussing current security questions in the country, the FEC was also briefed on measures and activities taken by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and by other organs in order to ensure the unhindered progress of the winter Olympic games in Sarajevo. The council made a positive assessment of the security measures taken and of the activity by all subjects of social self-protection in connection with this significant sports event.

In assessing the current security situation in the country, the FEC also established the tasks that should be implemented in the sphere of security. In this connection the council stresses that successful implementation of the agreed measures of economic policy and of the stabilization program as a whole and the need for all state and self-managing organs and institutions and the holders of public functions carrying out efficiently and responsibly, within the framework of the powers laid down by the constitution and the law, their tasks and obligations, and struggling energetically against all violations of the law and other acts and for the further development of socialist self-managing relations also represent significant prerequisites for intensifying security in society. This is the prerequisite for greater security and defense power of society. In order that the security situation in society can be strengthened and promoted more successfully, the FEC points out that it is necessary to continue to pay full attention to the development of all the elements of the system of social self-protection as the organized form of work and activity of the working people and citizens. The FEC, the statement stresses, made a positive assessment of the activity and work of security organs and services and of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and pointed out the need to continue to pay full attention to the development of the cadre and material base of the internal affairs organs, by which their efficiency and ability to carry out the responsible tasks entrusted to them are strengthened.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRESIDENCY CANDIDATES

LD310418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1924 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 30 (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic (56) is the candidate of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina for member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. It was decided today, Monday, by the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of this republic. At present, Mikulic is member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

A week ago, the Republic of Slovenia ran Franc Popit (73) for member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia (the collective head of the state). Slovenia's present member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia is Sergej Kraigher (70).

This year the mandates of the members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia are expiring. Otherwise, the members may be elected to this function for two terms only. This right was used by Lazar Kolisevski (70) from Macedonia, Cvijetin Mijatovic (71) from Bosnia-Hercegovina, Petar Stambolic (72) from Serbia, Vidoje Zarkovic (57) from Montenegro, and Fadilj Hodza (68) from Kosovo, so their federal units must propose new members to the Presidency. The other republics may extend the term for their members of the Presidency or suggest new members.

The final decision on the candidates is to be made by the Assembly of Yugoslavia on next May 15.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia affirmed itself as the successful collective organ -- it has recently been assessed by the Presidency of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the organization which plays an important role in the running up of candidates. It was pointed out that the most noted men should be elected to the functions in the state summit, those who have the highest reputation not only in the republics which propose them, but also in the country as a whole.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia, in addition to eight members (six from the republics and two from the provinces) also includes the president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who is the State Presidency member by virtue of office. The post of the Presidency of Yugoslavia president carries a one-year term of office. The post of the State Presidency president is currently held by Mika Spiljak (68) from Croatia, to be succeeded by the Presidency member from the Republic of Montenegro.

PRISTINA TV DENIES RELAYING TIRANA TRANSMISSIONS

AU292030 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Pristina Television "Announcement"]

[Text] Pristina Television is compelled to issue some clarifications in connections with allegations that, taking the form of viewers' questions, were repeatedly made on the [name indistinct] program on Belgrade Television Channel 2 last Friday, 27 January. We must first inform our viewers that Pristina Television has no obligation, authority, or responsibility to ensure the coverage, transmission, and reception of Belgrade Television Channel 2 in Kosovo. We particularly emphasize that any further explanation in connection with this question can be given only by the proper authoritative organs.

Secondly, the allegation made on the above-mentioned program that the Golash transmitter is used to relay the transmissions of Tirana Television is completely unfounded and absurd. According to this allegation, it seems that Pristina Television, among other things, also picks up the transmission of anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Albania into the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the territory of our country. In connection with this absurd allegation, we think that no further comment is necessary.